

FROM WASHINGTON.

Importance of Occupying East Tennessee.  
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DISLOYALTY OF THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE ADDRESS OF THE LOYAL GOVERNORS.  
Gen. Sigel Asks to be Relieved.

His Reasons for Making the Request.  
INTERESTING FROM NEW-ORLEANS

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.  
WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 29, 1862.

THE IMPORTANCE OF OCCUPYING EAST TENNESSEE.

Judge Lane of Northern Alabama, who came North with Gen. Buell's army, is here. He urges, as do all men who live in that section of the country, the importance of taking possession of East Tennessee, and holding it against all Rebel comers. He says that if our lines extended to the whole southern boundary of Tennessee, the Rebel army of the West would be entirely unable to support itself. Speaking from a thorough knowledge of the nature of the country south of that line, he says that it is incapable of producing the requisite supplies. He considers the recent movements northward of the Rebel armies to be, in the main, great foraging expeditions in search of bread and meat.

**FEMALE REBELS.**  
The female Rebels of Washington are to suffer. Gen. Wadsworth will soon issue an order requiring these of the Rebel prisoners in hospital here who can safely be moved to be taken to the old Capitol Prison, and confined there in a hospital by themselves. After this order is carried into effect, they cannot but be in a great measure deprived of the companionship of their lady friends, as well as of the numerous luxuries upon which they have been feasted by them.

**THE CARE BESTOWED UPON REBEL PRISONERS.**  
It is not unusual to see in a hospital two or three Rebel prisoners among two or three hundred Union soldiers, enjoying cakes, grapes, whips, and all the luxuries that money or affection can command, while our Union sick are enjoying nothing better than common hospital fare.

**THE COMMAND OF THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY DEPARTMENT.**  
The Commander-in-Chief of the Union armies in the Mississippi Valley, has not yet been elected. Among those who are talked of for this position, besides Gen. Hunter and H. H. Johnson, is Gen. Hooker, whose appointment is urged by several Western Governors. Gen. Buell has no friends.

**THE DISCHARGE OF DISABLED SOLDIERS.**  
Complaints come to us from the hospitals of great delay in the matter of discharging men whose disability is established. Men are not unfrequently obliged to lie in hospitals for months and to die there because of delay at the Circumlocution Office in taking the necessary formalities to enable them to go home and spend their last moments among their friends.

**REVIEW OF THE ONE HUNDRETH AND FORTY-FIFTH NEW-YORK.**  
The 145th Regiment New-York was reviewed by the President this afternoon at the White House. It made a fine appearance.

**ARREST OF A SPY.**  
Richard Sherwood, an undoubted spy, was arrested to-day at Falls Church, in the act of carrying a mail from Washington to Richmond. He was sent to the Old Capitol; but, being aware of the immunity from punishment which Rebel spies enjoy in our hands, did not exhibit any apprehension of the gibbet.

**SMUGGLING.**  
Smuggling from Lower Maryland and Virginia has risen to the dignity of a system. It is carried on with so much method as to suggest the probability of an organized system. During the last three days no less than six rowboats have been captured on their way across the Potomac, loaded with contraband freight, most of them between Charles and St. George's Counties.

Hundreds of cargoes no doubt escape. A few wholesale examples ought to be made of these fellows, that should carry terror to all the smuggling craft of the Potomac. But those who are captured are put in the Old Capitol for a few months or weeks, and then released on parole. The Treasury Department is determined to put a stop to this traffic, if stringent regulations can do it. To procure a clearance at Baltimore the oath that the voyage is not an unlawful one must now be taken, not only by the owner of the vessel, but by the shipper, by the charter, by the captain, by every one, in short, who has any connection in an important capacity with the voyage.

**ARRIVAL OF GEN. HARNEY.**  
Gen. Harney is here.

**MAINE'S QUOTA OF TROOPS.**  
It is not strictly true, as stated in a dispatch from Portland, that Maine has filled her quota of troops under both calls without drafting. There has been no general draft throughout the State, it is true, but in several towns where the number of volunteers required had not presented themselves a draft was made. In some of these towns, where a large party was in sympathy with the Rebellion, there was disturbance, and in one or two cases troops were called out to enforce the Governor's order.

**NAME FOR A NEW IRON-CLAD.**  
One of the new iron-clad gunboats is to be called the Sagamore, from the river on which Springfield, Ill., Mr. Lincoln's home, stands.

**THE DISLOYALTY OF THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE.**  
The next time The National Intelligence is fed from the public table with money advertisements or exclusive official news, it will be pleasant to remember the series of sneering attacks on President Lincoln and his Proclamation of Freedom, the fourth of which appears in The Intelligence this morning. The author of these articles is said to be employed in one of the departments of the Government, at a salary of \$2,500 a year.

**PROMOTED.**  
Col. Haupt, formerly commanding the post at Aquia Creek, has been made a Brigadier-General.

**A DISLOYAL MAJOR DISMISSED.**  
Major John Key, additional Aide-de-Camp in the United States service, was dismissed to-day under the following circumstances: An officer had reported that Major Key, in reply to the question why McClellan did not move on the Rebels and crush them on the day following the great battle of Antietam, said, "Because that was not the programme. The programme is to prolong the war until the next Presidential election, and then settle it with the Rebels on the old Democratic principles." The President summoned before him the officer who reported the language, also Major Key. The former

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adhered to the story. The latter acknowledged having made the remark, and proceeded to justify it, but failing to convince the President, he was dismissed from the service.

**THE ADDRESS OF THE LOYAL GOVERNORS.**  
The publication of the address of the loyal Governors to the President is deferred in order to give an opportunity to those who were not at the Altoona Convention to affix their signatures. The statement that the reserve force of 100,000 men, the organization of which was one of the suggestions which the Governors made orally to the President, is a sort of home guard, is an absurd misrepresentation. This force is intended to be in fact, as in name, a reserve for our armies to draw from in case of need.

**NEWS FROM NEW-ORLEANS.**  
A staff officer from New-Orleans, now in this city, asserts that when the Hon. Reverdy Johnson was there, ostensibly for the purpose of arranging matters between Gen. Butler and the foreign Consuls, he made himself very obnoxious to the soldiers and Union citizens there by his intimacy with the Secessionist aristocracy, and the freedom with which he became their guest. Mr. Johnson occupied much of his time in mollifying the punishment and remitting the fines of Rebels which had been inflicted by order of Gen. Butler. On one occasion the value of gold of half a cargo of cotton, the other half of which was exchanged for munitions of war which Gen. Butler had seized and was sending to Secretary Chase, was ordered by Mr. Johnson to be returned to the Rebel firm. Gen. Butler summoned the mercantile Rebels to his presence. They came, and Mr. Johnson with them. The General exhibited the order, and then handed them a check for the amount, at the same time requesting them to remain in custody. They exhibited astonishment at this, inquiring if they were to be punished. "Certainly," replied the General; "of course you are. Do you suppose two such d-d traitors are going to evade justice and violate with impunity the laws of this Republic? Yes, I will show you that you shall be punished." "How?" they asked in terror, "what will you do with us?" "Don't know; possibly only send you to Fort Pickens, with a ball and chain—probably hang you." "Well, but," interposed Mr. Johnson, "if I am going to make matters worse than they were before, I think I had better go home." "I think so, too," said Gen. Butler, emphatically. Mr. Johnson is now, and has been since his return, using every available means to procure the removal of Gen. Butler. Thirty thousand poor people, white and black, are still fed from our commissariat at New-Orleans, and Gen. Butler looks on the rich Rebels every month to meet the current expense, and we are amazed that there are now over \$200,000 in this contingent fund.

**GEN. SIGEL ASKS TO BE RELIEVED.**  
Gen. Sigel has asked to be relieved of his command. His letter to the President gives the following reasons for the course which he has found it necessary to pursue:

1. Because he was placed under the command of a junior officer without the knowledge of the President, although the President alone has the authority to place a junior over a senior of the same grade.
2. Because his command has gradually been reduced: first by the removal from it of two Divisions (Cox's and Cook's) and then of two Brigades (Patt's and Milroy's).
3. Because the men under the regiments raised expressly for him (except one) have not been assigned to him, nor have others been given him in their places.
4. Because of the grossly abusive manner in which Gen. Halleck has treated him personally and officially.
5. Because his little command has been placed in an exceedingly exposed position, and ordered to perform tasks that were impossible for it, and that require a large command.
6. Because he cannot procure horses or equipment for his artillery and cavalry, and hence those arms of the service are comparatively useless to him.
7. Because all his requests and requisitions are neglected or refused, on account of the smallness of his command, and comparatively inefficient, and many have not been paid for six months.
8. Because he cannot expect fair treatment, and because his troops, for whom he is deeply concerned, are made the innocent sufferers on his account. He is persuaded that they would fare better under another commander.

The statement that regiments raised expressly for Gen. Sigel had not been given to him is confirmed by the testimony of the Governors of six States—Governors Yates, Todd, Kirkwood, Andrew, and Sprague—who are anxious to know why this is so, and are urging the authorities to carry out the promise which they made at the time the permission to raise regiments in each of their States for Gen. Sigel was given.

**DEATHS IN HOSPITAL.**  
The following deaths have occurred in the Washington hospitals since our last publication:

**EMIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES.**  
The following is the official translation from a recent Bremen newspaper:

When we properly approach this question it appears much like a bold undertaking, if not something much worse; and American affairs, that are not at all unimportant, are put in jeopardy. We have a right to know the truth about our countrymen who are desirous of emigrating to any of those who cry out and say, because of the discord existing in some of the best positions among the body of citizens, which are from time to time, although not enduringly distributed, and are open to derision and contempt by the Government. We repeat, that it is better to regard want of employment as a distance than to sustain oneself in faction—and that the United States, according to information from all well-informed and judicious men, at the present time, hold out the greatest inducements to those who are desirous to emigrate.

**REVENUE OR TAX STAMPS.**  
Arrangements have been made by which Dr. Jas. W. Stone, U. S. Collector of Internal Revenue at Boston, will furnish the public generally, especially in New-England, with revenue or tax stamps at the regular Government rates of discount as rapidly as they can be manufactured and supplied. On remittances to Boston of Treasury notes, the following commission, payable in stamps, will be allowed: On purchases of \$50 or more, two per cent; of \$100 or more, three per cent; of \$500 or more, four per cent; of \$1,000 or more, five per cent. On sending orders, the public should remember that by law every stamp expressed on its face its kind as well as its denomination. Each stamp can be used for no other purpose than that specified. Thus, check stamps are for checks alone; contract stamps for contracts only, and the person using each stamp must deface it by adding his initials.

**INTERNAL REVENUE OFFICERS.**  
Bollivar Lovell of Alstead, has been appointed Assessor of the 11th District of New-Hampshire in place of Calvin May Jr., deceased, and Shelby Taylor of Lima, has been appointed Collector of the 11th District of Ohio, and Isaac R. Riney of Delaware for the 11th District of that State, under the Excise and Direct Tax Law.

**THE REPORTED TRANSFER OF GEN. LULL.**  
It is not known here in army quarters that Gen. Buell has, as stated in the newspapers, been assigned to duty at Indianapolis to organize paroled prisoners into regiments.

**AMBUULANCE AND FIELD HOSPITAL ARRANGEMENTS.**  
The complete and comprehensive plan of Mr. H. M. Price, President of Rutgers' Institute, New-York city, for greater efficiency in the ambulance and field hospital arrangements, will, in all probability, be put into operation this week. No more Christian and humane work has enlisted the sympathies and active labors of any one during the rebellion. The friends and relatives of half a million of our brave Union soldiers are intensely interested in the success of Mr. Price's systematic plan for the relief of our sick in hospitals and the immediate removal of the wounded from the battle field. It is believed by those competent to judge of the past inadequate preparations for the care of those who fall in battle, that had his proposition been adopted when first proposed, before the last battle of Bull Run, hundreds of lives would have been saved.

Heretofore useless and disabled soldiers have been detained for these purposes. When relieved from military restraint, they have become intemperate, careless, and unmanageable, and have proved wholly unfit for the duties to which they have been assigned. Able, intelligent, humane, and patriotic men will not be enlisted, mustered into the United States service, instructed and drilled for hospital duty. There will thus be returned to the ranks 10,000 fighting men at present engaged in this service. This new system, which will revolutionize our present hospital arrangements, finds universal acceptance, not only with the people of our loyal States, but with the soldiers in the field, with our army officers and military authorities.

It will be of immense assistance to the Surgeon-General, who has long felt the need of such an organization. The Governors of the loyal States have greatly assisted Mr. Price with their counsel and influence with the Secretary of War and Gen. Halleck. The adoption of this salutary improvement reflects great credit upon the War Department. The amount of good this new army corps will accomplish is incalculable. It will certainly give new heart and confidence to our soldiers when going into battle; will greatly facilitate recruiting, and tend to relieve the anxieties of those having friends in the army.

tion, devote the most earnest attention to the subject. This is not used by the desirous of emigration which are at times used by agents for other countries, such as Brazil, some times by colleges in newspapers, seeking by such means to obtain some advantage to themselves in certain German circles. Apart from higher and more advanced, and the free gift of land from the Government, the emigrant to the United States has the opportunity to buy good land at \$1 per acre and pay, therefore, in the current money of the United States, which affords a further guaranty against the consequences which might attend any deception of the paper money now in circulation.

To emigration—a cause of emigration to the United States, recently, seeking as its aim to improve its condition—the emigrant is not subject; he retains his right to the protection of his own Government, and, if his own will, he takes occasion to cast loose from his original allegiance, and becomes a citizen of the United States, and is likewise sure of sharing in some of the best positions among the body of citizens, which are from time to time, although not enduringly distributed, and are open to derision and contempt by the Government. We repeat, that it is better to regard want of employment as a distance than to sustain oneself in faction—and that the United States, according to information from all well-informed and judicious men, at the present time, hold out the greatest inducements to those who are desirous to emigrate.

including several surgeons and nurses; also the following commissioned officers: Col. E. F. Brown of the 25th New-York; Capt. Q. A. Luckenbach of the 14th Pennsylvania; Capt. J. H. Chapman of the 5th Connecticut; Capt. B. F. Clayton of the 103d New-York; Lieut. W. P. Warren of the 48th New-York, and Lieut. Thomas Matthews of the 46th Pennsylvania.

Col. Brown is accompanied by his wife. The whole party will be sent home in a few days, with fifty other Yankee civilians and others. Twenty-one Yankee prisoners, captured in North Carolina, were received at the Leby prison yesterday.

The Dispatch also mentions the fact that Abraham Lincoln has issued a proclamation to liberate the slaves, but makes no further comment on the subject.

The same paper also states that a Yankee cavalry force visited Warrenton Junction on Thursday last, where a number of wounded were left after the battle of Manassas. It conjectures that the Yankees intend to make a raid on that place to take prisoners those who from their wounds are unable to defend themselves.

The Dispatch also contains an item from a Texas paper, dated September 23d, which says that Gen. Sam. Houston is alive and well, and living on his old homestead.

The Dispatch advises the appointment of a reliable brigade in the service to prevent straggling from the Confederate army.

The Richmond Examiner of Sept. 27 says that the public highways in the Valley of Virginia, from Winchester to Staunton, is crowded with suffering and wounded soldiers—poor fellows who were in the terrible fight of Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday, and especially in the terrible fight of Wednesday last week. They left the battle-field for home or the hospital, and were too weak to proceed, and had no money to procure their passage.

It is exceedingly painful and sorrowful to see these poor, ragged, toil-worn, battle-scarred heroes trading wearily and languidly along. Let them be looked after at once.

The same paper complains of the frequent failure of their Southern mails.

The Examiner also regrets that the debates in Congress on the Reconstruction bill should be characterized with so much temper, and conducted in a way to inflame the public mind. It complains particularly of the speech of Mr. Conrad of Louisiana on this subject, and adds that "the word 'States' means much more than is implied in Mr. Conrad's limited lexicon. States are political organizations; they are sovereignities."

from the best of sources and through the most trustworthy channels; indeed, such it is known to be, and I would not for a moment question any portion of it, but for the fact that it is so much at variance with that previously received. This variance may be but apparent, for previous reports left the selling qualities of No. 2 in doubt; indeed, there was known to be a mystery on that point. The reports I have here repeated are received in quarters where the truth is valuable, with credence; and I am inclined to believe that the future will establish their accuracy.

**The New Ironsides Ready for Action—The Iron-Clad Fleet—Intended Movement of Troops.**  
From Our Special Correspondent.  
FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 27, 1862.

The New Ironsides, Capt. Turner, having received her mats at Philadelphia, returned to the roads last evening, and this morning proceeded to Newport News. Her anchorage is not far from the grand old frigate Minnesota, right off the Point, at the mouth of James River. The Merrimac No. 2, or any other number, may now come at any time it may select. The Monitor, Minnesota, and New Ironsides may safely be trusted in any emergency.

On the passage from Philadelphia the New Ironsides encountered very rough weather, and had a good test of her sea-going qualities, which I understand Capt. Turner to say proved to be of the first order. Though she cannot be classed as a fast sailer, yet her speed is fair and trustworthy. On the whole, this iron-clad is a fine success, and at present is probably equal to anything that floats.

By the commencement of the New-Year, I understand, the number of iron-clads which will be in commission in our navy will be about fifteen; and by the time the year closes, the number, even if only present plans are carried out, will be increased to not less than forty, which probably will be greater than all the iron-clads of the rest of the world.

Such arguments against intervention as this simple statement affords, are far more potent than any ever penned by ministers or diplomats.

There are various rumors about concerning the intended movement of troops in different directions, but for obvious reasons I forbear a more particular mention.

I repeat the doubt as to the alleged assembling of any very large force of Rebels on the Blackwater, or elsewhere in North Carolina or lower Virginia. The largest Rebel force is probably in the neighborhood of Goldsboro.

Friends of Capt. Grier Tallmadge will be pleased to learn that he has for some time been in a feeble state of health, and that his present condition is regarded as extremely critical.

The steamer Metacomb, Capt. R. Van Valkenburgh, leaves this afternoon for the upper waters of the James River, under the flag of truce, with communications and several Rebel-ward passengers.

Scarcely less interesting to our readers are the contraband articles, are known to be on foot, which are not likely to succeed, however, on account of the steps taken to prevent their consummation.

The Hygeia Hotel closes to-morrow, and its destruction, by order of Government, will soon follow.

**THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.**  
Operations on the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad Stopped—Fresh Raids by the Rebels.  
LOUISVILLE, Monday, Sept. 29, 1862.

The trains on the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad have ceased running for the present. The Rebels have captured the telegraph instruments at LaGrange and O'Bannon's.

A gentleman from Frankfort says, on Friday there were 400 Rebel troops there. They expected Humphrey Marshall to take charge of the post.

**MURDER OF GEN. NELSON.**  
He is Shot by Gen. Davis and Killed Almost Instantly.  
Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.  
LOUISVILLE, Monday, Sept. 29, 1862.

One of the saddest incidents of the war has just occurred here. A few minutes before 9 o'clock, Gen. Jefferson C. Davis of Indiana met Gen. Nelson in the hall of the Galt House, and attempted to speak to him. Gen. Nelson refused to listen, and turned away. Davis followed him to the other end of the hall, and again addressed him. Nelson now turned to him, saying, "Do you wish to insult me, you cowardly puppy?" and struck him at the same time on the head. Davis did not retaliate on the spot, but made through the crowd of guests until he met an officer of his acquaintance, borrowed a pistol of him, and then pushed to the west door of the hall, where Nelson was conversing with some gentlemen. When within a few feet of him, he cocked the revolver, and fired instantly. The ball entered Nelson's left breast, inflicting a mortal wound. He managed to walk up stairs, to Gen. Buell's room, where he fell on the floor.

Surgical attendance was immediately called, but the General expired about thirty minutes after he was shot. He was conscious until three minutes before his death. Among his last words were, "I am murdered."

There had been, previously, bad feeling between the two actors in the tragedy, on account of Davis's arrest and deprivation of command by Nelson.

Last week Davis had been to Cincinnati, and laid his grievances, with charges against Nelson, before Gen. Wright, who restored him to command.

The excitement created by the affair is intense. Opinions as to where the blame belongs is divided. Gen. Davis is still at liberty.

To the Associated Press.  
LOUISVILLE, Ky., Monday, Sept. 29, 1862.

The Galt House at about 8 o'clock this morning was the scene of a terrible affair, in consequence of a difficulty between Brig. Gen. Jefferson C. Davis and Major Gen. Nelson.

It appears that there has been a difficulty between the parties for some time.

Gen. Nelson was standing in the office of the Galt House when Gen. Davis approached him and spoke to him.

Gen. Nelson refused to listen to him, and used some insulting language.

Gen. Davis immediately borrowed a pistol and followed Gen. Nelson who was going up stairs to his room, and while on the stairs Gen. Davis shot him.

The ball entered the heart of Gen. Nelson, who walked to his room and was laid on a mattress, where he in a few moments afterward expired.

There are many conflicting accounts of the shooting of Gen. Nelson by Gen. Davis. About a week ago Nelson placed Davis in command of the Home Guard forces of the city. At night Davis reported to Nelson the number of men working on the intrenchments and enrolled for service. Nelson cursed him for not having more. Davis replied that he was a General officer, and demanded the treatment of a gentleman. Nelson in an insulting manner ordered him to report at Cincinnati, and told him he would order the Provost-Marshal to eject him from the city.

This morning, Gov. Morton of Indiana and Gen. Nelson were standing near the desk in the Galt House, when Gen. Davis approached, and requested Gov. Morton to witness a conversation between himself and Gen. Nelson. He demanded of Nelson

an apology for the rude treatment he had received last week. Nelson, being a little deaf, asked him to speak louder. Davis again demanded an apology. Nelson denounced him and slapped him on the face. Davis stepped back, clenched his fist, and again demanded an apology. Nelson again slapped him in the face, and again denounced him as a coward. Davis turned away, procured a pistol from a friend, and followed Nelson, who was going up stairs. Davis told Nelson to defend himself, immediately thereon firing.

The ball penetrated his left breast, and Gen. Nelson died in about twenty minutes. Gen. Nelson requested to see his old friend, the Rev. Mr. Talbot, Rector of Calvary Episcopal Church, who was then at the Galt House. Mr. Talbot administered the sacrament according to the forms of his church. The General repeated the service after the minister, and refused to talk on any other subject. He regretted that he had not long ago turned his attention to religion.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Sept. 29, 1862.

The Louisville correspondent of The Times says: "Gen. Davis went into the Galt House at half-past 8 this morning, where he met Gen. Nelson, and referred to the insulting treatment he had received at his hands in ordering him to Cincinnati. Gen. Nelson cursed him in the most infamous manner, and struck him in the face several times, and then retired a few paces. Davis borrowed a pistol from a friend, advanced upon Nelson, who by this time had gained the stairway, walked directly up to him, and fired. Everybody who witnessed the affair justifies Davis."

A special dispatch to a morning paper, of this city, says that Gen. Nelson called Gen. Davis "a cowardly son of a bitch" when Gen. Davis fired at him and killed him.

**General William Nelson.**  
Gen. Nelson, of whose untimely death we have news by telegraph, commanded a division under Gen. Buell. He was a native of Mason County, Ky. He was educated in the Navy, and had arrived at the rank of Lieutenant, when, in the Spring of 1861, he was detailed to command the Ohio River fleet of gunboats. He was subsequently appointed to succeed Gen. Anderson in Kentucky, with a view to his strengthening the loyal sentiment in that State. This was owing to his extensive acquaintance with the people there. In April, 1861, he went there and began the formation of a camp, and the recruiting of troops, at a point between Garrardville and Danville, since known as "Camp Dick Robinson."

Owing to the subsequent appointment of George H. Thomas to that post, Gen. Nelson was ordered to form a camp at Washington, Mason County, Ky., for the enlistment of troops.

Gen. Nelson was about 40 years of age, of powerful physique, and good presence. His address, however, was extremely unorthodox and profane, so much so that he was said to be the most profane and obscene officer in the United States Army. To his men he was ungenerous and rough. In this manner his efficiency was greatly marred, and his influence much circumscribed. His brother, Thomas H. Nelson, of Indiana, is our present Minister to Chili.

He entered the Navy as a cadet of Kentucky, Jan. 20, 1840. In 1855, he was promoted to a lieutenant, after passing through the regular degrees of rank. In this latter capacity, he served at sea about 2½ years. His total sea service amounted to about 12 years and 6 months. He was on shore and other duty for nearly 5 years, and had been unemployed for about the same time. His total service under the flag of the United States was over 23 years. His last sea service was on board the ship St. Louis, in the Home Squadron. On his return home, he was appointed to command duty at the Washington Navy-Yard, from which post he was sent to Kentucky, as already stated, on special duty for the War Department. His commission as Brigadier-General dated from Sept. 16, 1861.

Recently he was assigned to the command of the troops in Kentucky, superseding Gen. Lew. Wallace, and under his administration we have had a succession of disgraceful defeats till the Rebels overran the State, and were only stopped by Wallace from capturing Cincinnati. More recently the defense of Louisville has engaged Nelson, and it is charged in one of the morning papers in this city that "the course of that officer has favored very much of the leaden, intemperate, arrogant, or of a windy, blustering, furious, 'Bully Nelson.' He is sometimes called, though in a sense different from its literal significance. We fail yet to perceive any justification for his alarming order directing the women and children to prepare to leave the city, which caused so much suffering. As for the talk of fighting from house to house, barricading the streets, and laying the town in ashes, if intended for the ears of the Rebel generals, it must have provoked bursts of laughter from those who knew him through and through."

His energies were extensively exerted in the Godless enterprise of returning fugitive slaves to their Rebel masters. It may be said that he has accomplished more to aid the rebellion in this course than he consumed for the Union cause with all his other efforts.

We believe he was promoted to the rank of Major-General for distinguished services at the battle of Saltillo.

**Brig-Gen. Jefferson C. Davis.**  
Gen. Jefferson C. Davis, whose name has gained a sudden and unenviable notoriety, by his shooting Major-General William Nelson, at the Galt House, Louisville, Ky., is an officer in the regular army, which he entered on the 17th of June, 1848, as Second Lieutenant in the First Artillery. The numerous vacancies caused by the counties during the Mexican war rendered it necessary to appoint a good many vacancies from civil life. Gen. Davis was one of these, his appointment being credited to Indiana, his native State. In February, 1852, he was appointed to a First Lieutenantcy and served in One grade until the 14th of May, 1861, when he was made Captain of Company E, in the room of Captain Abner Doubleday, of Fort Sumter fame, who was promoted to a Majority in the Seventeenth Infantry, just then organizing. In the Fall of 1861, Capt. Davis received leave of absence from the War Department, to enable him to accept the Colonelcy of the Twentieth Indiana Volunteers, to which he had been appointed by Gov. Morton. He served at the head of his regiment with considerable credit, and in December, 1861, he was nominated for a Brigadier-Generalship of Volunteers, his appointment being published in General Orders on the 10th of June, 1862. For some time past Gen. Davis has been with his brigade in Missouri. Although not particularly brilliant, he is nevertheless considered a competent artillery officer, and until the present unhappy occurrence, the particulars of which we give elsewhere, has conducted himself as an officer and a gentleman.

The Hon. R. W. Judson, an able and eloquent lawyer in Oregon, and a man prominent in the politics of this State, has been chosen Colonel of the new regiment now at Camp Wheeler. Col. Judson is a true patriot, whose stirring speeches have moved the masses in St. Lawrence County, and now he leaves the rostrum and draws the sword.

The friends of Major A. J. Slemmer are now circulating a petition asking that he be promoted to a Colonelcy in the regular army. The petition is signed by a large number of prominent citizens in Chicago and Philadelphia.

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